

WHOLE NATION IS AWAKENING TO FACT THAT AMERICA IS AT WAR

Men Enlisting By Thousands
and Pacifist Pleadings Are
Simply Laughed Away

(By RILEY H. ALLEN)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A transcontinental trip across the United States today is a revelation in an awakening war spirit.

Having just finished a journey that began at Victoria, B. C.—on the United States side, at Seattle—and has been temporarily ended at New York, the fact that Uncle Sam is "getting busy" all across country is my one most lasting and emphatic impression.

I saw evidence of it at Seattle, in young men in khaki, going "somewhere" by the railroad and boatload. I saw it a few nights later as our train stopped in the small hours of the morning at a "tank-town" Honolulu never heard of. There was a detachment of militiamen at the station. At Spokane there were women all around the station, doing work which was done by men when I was last there. Reason: the men have been drafted or have enlisted. In Montana, where I stopped a couple of days, the air is full of good sound American talk that is as welcome as meat to a hungry man—patriotic to the core. Montana has set a great record in volunteering, and I did not wonder when I found the spirit there. In Montana, if a man is turned down, on volunteering, for some reason or another, it just about breaks his heart. He volunteers not because he is afraid of being drafted but because he wants to deliver some healthy wallops for Uncle Sam.

Home Guards Formed

These towns and cities not only have their militia, their volunteers for the regulars and their drafted contingents, but "home guards" of various kinds—men unavailable for military duty but who are determined to be of immediate and definite value to their country at this time when the services of every loyal citizen are needed. The "home guard" is no joke as the slackers have found out. The men who are in it can hit and they can shoot. I know of one instance where they choked an incipient community revolution of aliens—and their Colt's automatics were full of real bullets, too, though luckily unused.

Men in khaki and men getting ready to don the khaki are everywhere. Our trains were full of young men on their way to camps. A veteran railroad traffic man told me, as we were drawing into Chicago, that his line had moved four full train-loads of men toward a training camp within the week. It is no secret that all over the country our boys are taking up arms. The details of their trips are usually not announced, but the papers carry a great deal of news of their camp training and camp life and the interest of the people at large in the men in the camps is encouraged and stimulated by the "higher-ups" of the regular army. This apparently is part of the policy of the war department. I heard a general at a public speech to 10,000 people the other day invite all who were interested to come to the training camp—at certain hours on certain days, of course. It is evident from the newspapers also that the authorities in charge are giving the newspaper correspondents every freedom and facility in the camps—in order that the public may be kept closely in touch with the great new American army and feel that every man, woman and child has a lively personal interest in the preparation of that army for its tremendous duty ahead.

Soldiers Guard Bridges

Little evidences of our war activity kept cropping up at the most unexpected places. It seemed queer to find, at a lonely bridge far out in the Montana hills, a regular soldier on guard, pacing slowly to and fro. Soon we got used to this. The railroad bridges throughout the United States, it seems, are closely guarded to prevent some of our traitorous friends from blowing them up. At Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, a great deal of the promenade was fenced off with close-woven barbed wire, just as they make barricades in France, and this, it appeared, was to keep all and sundry persons from walking close to the cliffs above some of the big powerhouses, for fear they might be tempted to drop a bomb thereon. On the American side the officials such as customs and immigration, were extremely alert.

How Fargo Discourages Pacifists.

As we came through Fargo, North Dakota, the citizens were just finishing up a little session with some of our so-called "pacifists" and other creatures who ought to be suppressed effectually now. Max Eastman, a radical agitator, had tried to hold a meeting. Fargo would doubtless have liked to tar and feather him, but Fargo is law-abiding. What Fargo did was to make his meeting first a farce and then a rousing patriotic session. Eastman couldn't get up any excitement and they laughed him off the stage and let him know that if he didn't stay off the next step would be more vigorous. Then civilians, soldiers and the crowd too, possession of the meeting and hurrahed for Uncle Sam.

Out in Honolulu we hear a lot of talk that the Middle West—the great agricultural section of the country—is pacifist—that it won't back the war. Don't you believe it. La Follette is not representative of this particular section of American people any longer, if the talk which men indulge in on the train, around hotels and on the streets can be taken for anything—and it's pretty nearly apt to reflect public sentiment.

It is no surprise to find that the "People's Council for Democracy and Peace" has been prohibited from meeting in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and other Middle Western states. This organization is clearly of the kind that cannot be tolerated now. It is made up of half-citizens and non-citizens—with German names far too frequent in its membership—and is devoting itself to a program which is harassing to the government and, in its effort to block the mobilization of our new army, is in effect sedition.

As I write this, the papers are full

of the row which Mayor Thompson of Chicago has stirred up because of Governor Lowden of Illinois refusing to allow this council to meet in the state. Thompson granted them permission to meet in the city and ordered police protection. Chicago is very bitter against Thompson. I heard a lot of his characteristc while I was there. Chicago's sentiment is American and apparently Thompson's is not. In this case, the meeting was begun, but hurriedly brought to a close when Governor Lowden started troops into Chicago to take charge. One noticeable thing about these pacifist movements is that the people in them aren't willing to be real martyrs. They pose as martyrs until the time comes to go to jail or something else definite and tangible in the martyr business and then they wench. The truth, of course, is that in most cases they are either sentimental weaklings or trouble-makers of a much more vicious sort.

No Half-Way Fighting

My observations to date convince me to my own deep satisfaction that while the American people did not want to enter the war and are going into it somewhat awkwardly and with many wincings, they have no intention whatever of doing the job halfway. They are beginning to realize that entrance into the war may be the salvation of world democracy, and though it is hard to grasp this abstract truth, they are grasping it—and won't let go.

It is astonishing to find the extent to which war is touching our national life and getting to be part of our everyday business. As we accuse them of being at war, it will be surprising if we do not support its sacrifices with more and more unanimity. I hear many men say something like this: "We won't really wake up until we have begun to lose a lot of soldiers over there—until Americans feel the bereavement and the indignation." Perhaps that is true. I am inclined to think we shall not really get our fighting temper until then. But meanwhile we are going ahead with the greatest undertaking into which the nation ever plunged—and when our wound comes and its bitterness spurs the American temper, we shall have laid the groundwork of a far greater war machine than is generally realized. It was not until I had seen a tremendous military training camp building on the far Pacific slope; countless ships hurrying from the ways to water for our war fleet on that same slope; and two weeks later seen the ammunition factories and the new draft armies of the Atlantic seaboard, that I began to realize that this whole nation is steadily moving into the serious business of warring on Prussianism.

REDUCTION OF IMPORTS PLAN OF FOOD BOARD

Broader Campaign to Increase
Local Production to Be
Started Soon

A territory-wide campaign to encourage the growing of food at home and thereby reducing imports—a campaign which is considerably broader than the one now being fathered—is to be launched by the territorial food commission.

Just what the results of this "drive" will be may not be known until the end of next April, unless the commission keeps a month-to-month tab on the quantity and value of imports from the mainland. If, at the end of that time the reports issued from Washington show that imports have decreased, then it will be proven that the commission's campaign to save waste has been effective and that the campaign to increase home production of food has been a success.

It is pointed out by J. F. Child, assistant executive officer, that a reduction of imports to Hawaii will leave just that much food on the mainland for use there, and that the cost of living per capita in these islands will be materially reduced.

"The commission intends to drive steadily forward in its campaign to save waste and promote home production," adds Mr. Child, "and the only way we can know the results is by a comparison of reports at the end of the present fiscal year. We will then know definitely if we are getting results, and just where the territory stands as regards supporting itself."

"In this present campaign we will endeavor to find out just what foodstuffs are imported in the largest quantities, and whether or not such foodstuffs cannot be successfully grown here in the islands. If we can raise what is now being shipped in, naturally there would be no need of imports."

Figures obtained by the commission from the custom house show that foodstuffs were imported into Hawaii during the 19 months ending last April as follows:

Food animals, \$193,040; breadstuffs, including grains and flour, \$2,721,642; fish, canned, dried and otherwise, \$410,870; fruits and nuts, \$474,028; meats and dairy products, \$1,582,390; vegetables, fresh and preserved, \$581,958.

When lightning fuses metal it is because the latter is too small to give a proper path for the electric current.

A person is actually killed by lightning only when the current passes thru his body on its way to the earth.

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Educational News of Special Interest To Teachers In Hawaii's Schools

By Vaughan MacCaughy, College of Hawaii

A REMARKABLE HONOLULU SCHOOL

Honoluluans who are interested in school affairs, and who are desirous of visiting a distinctly unique educational institution, should visit the Korean school in Niihau Valley. This is the only Korean school in the world, and represents the enduring labor, over a period of many years, on the part of Dr. Syngman Rhee and a community with a distinct history of achievement.

The first graduating class, eighth grade of the girls, was completed in its course last spring. This fall the work of the boys department has been closely affiliated with that of the girls' school, and the curriculum strictly school as designed for Korean boys and girls. It is thoroughly American in its work and aim. The purpose of the school is to fit its pupils for useful life in our modern American democratic community. The Korean school is well worth visiting.

JAMMED SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Hawaii should have the hearty and intelligent support of the voters of Hawaii. The department of public instruction and its capable officials have put forth heroic efforts during the past two years to keep up with the rapidly increasing school population. These men and women deserve the thanks of the community for their labors in behalf of Americanizing Hawaii. In spite of their work, however, the public schools have been chronically and seriously overcrowded, and the overflow has had to be taken care of by the private and philanthropic schools. Education by charity is good, but education by the taxing power of the commonwealth is the ideal for the American community.

Honolulu could make good use of several new and large school houses. There is plenty of pupil-material for another big high school, especially if it be organized as a polytechnic or technical high school. Hawaii is full of hand-minded boys and girls who need training in the practical industries and affairs of daily life. Hawaii needs schools with plenty of shop and laboratory space. The lower grades are badly crowded. Superficial work in the lower grades means retardation and inefficiency in the higher grades. Many teachers are handling classes twice as large as such classes should be.

These conditions have arisen from the very rapid growth of the school population, and the inability of the buildings to keep up with the pupils. Hawaii needs more school rooms, more teachers, and more industrial training.

ARE WE BELOW PAR?

The astonishing results of recent investigations of the school children of Honolulu, in showing a high percentage of malnutrition, bring into prominence the findings of the recent draft examinations upon the mainland.

According to press reports concerning the results of the physical examination of men drafted for military service, the proportion of men found

physically fit is surprisingly small. This is disconcerting to those who mean well, particularly in the case of the young men, who are the backbone of the nation. It is a fact that the physical condition of the young men of this country is a matter of grave concern to the nation. It is a fact that the physical condition of the young men of this country is a matter of grave concern to the nation. It is a fact that the physical condition of the young men of this country is a matter of grave concern to the nation.

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FARMERS TO PROTEST DRAFT OF LABORERS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—A delegation of farmers, representing a number of agricultural associations, will call upon the president on Monday, to present a protest against the drafting of farm laborers into the national army. The delegates are now arriving here.

The protest will be based upon the fact that there is already a shortage of farm hands throughout the strictly agricultural districts and that the drafting of any considerable number of those now available will seriously cripple all farm work and reduce the average which can be filled this fall and next spring.

CENTRAL POWERS ENDORSE PEACE PLANS OF POPE

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 22.—The reply of the Central Powers to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict has been transmitted to Rome, according to authoritative sources received here from Berlin, and the text of the reply is now in the hands of his holiness.

As has been anticipated, both Berlin and Vienna agree with the statement made by the pope regarding the advantages of an early peace and express their readiness to negotiate a peace along the lines outlined in the papal message.

The German reply states that Germany overviews the lively desire that the appeal of the pope to the belligerents will meet with success. The Kaiser, says the German note, has been following the efforts of the Vatican to bring about a cessation of hostilities with earnest attention and high respect.

The Berlin answer refers to the pope's appeal as "an emphatic appeal," and adds that the efforts of the Vatican to bring about an understanding between the belligerents must surely be reckoned with and will have the whole-hearted support of the German emperor.

Emperor Charles Ready
Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in his reply states that peace will come if the belligerents will only enter into negotiations. He sees in the plan outlined by His Holiness the basis whereby negotiations may be started toward a just and a lasting peace, and he hopes that the same idea may animate the enemy in order that the war may be brought to a conclusion.

Compulsory Arbitration
The Austrian ruler admits that hope for truce from a world arrangement for the elimination of armed force by international rule must be based upon international observance of justice and legality of action and states that Austria is prepared to enter upon peace negotiations on the basis of the submission of international disputes to compulsory arbitration.

Austria, says this reply, supports the pope's idea of negotiations between the belligerents for a simultaneous, reciprocal reduction of armament by which the high seas will be made equally open to all nations.

ANNAPOLIS DOUBLES CLASS MEMBERSHIP

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 22.—The record attendance at the United States naval academy was broken yesterday when the academic year opened. The number in the new class has been doubled, bringing the total attendance above that of any previous year, despite the early graduation of the senior classes.

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Earthquake shocks lasting as long as 20 seconds were reported in north central Minnesota. The safest place in a thunderstorm is twenty-five feet from tall tree or building, if running water is not near.

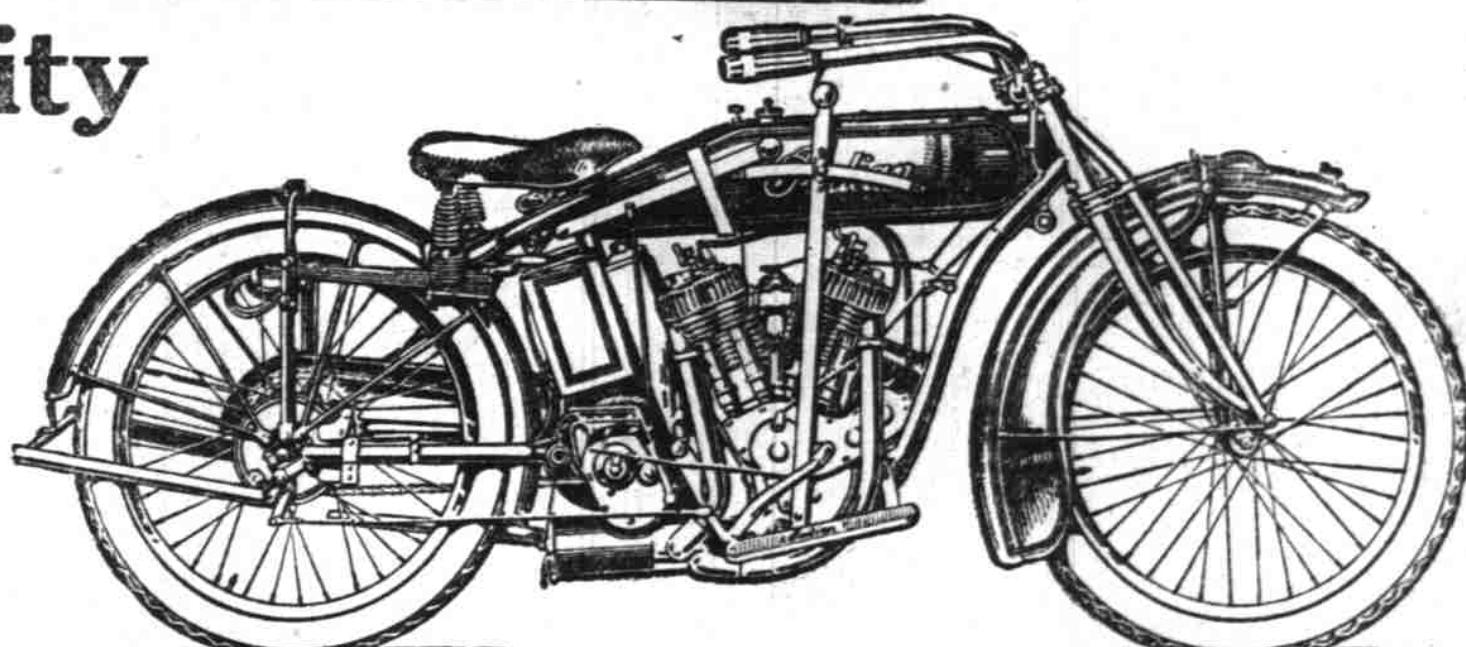
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O-Cedar Polish, 25c, 50c and \$1.
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